Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-8-Becket. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-In Old Kentucky AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. 1 AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Prodigal Daughter.

BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:20-Delmonico's at 6.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminie.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Ensign.

DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-April Weather.

DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition, 10 EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife. GARDEN THEATRE-2-S.15-The Condeniers which GRAND OPERA ROUSE-2-S-The Power of the Press GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Flower Show.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-S.15-The Wife. HERRMANN'S THEATRE - 2:15 - 8 - Philemon

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Our Wives, KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Keh-i-moor. LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Candy Ex-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m .- Horse Show. MANHATTAN FIELD-2.30-Football. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

ALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1402. STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-Rip Van Winkle. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Maine and Georgia.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Admiral Mello has proclaimed Count d'Eu's eldest son as Emperor of Brazil. Many vessel: were wrecked or disabled in a gale off the English Coast. ____ The British miners' strike was settled at the conference of which Lord Rosebery was chairman; the men return to work at the old wages; a Board of Conciliation will be appointed. Prince Alexander of Battenberg, formerly Prince of Bulgaria, is dead. === Ex-Premier Crispi says the Franco-Russian entente compromises the peace of Europe.

Domestic.-President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham await news from Hawaii with great unxiety; they are said to be alarme! by the probability that the Provisional Government will only yield to force. = Prominent Republicans gave a banquet in Boston to the working leaders of the party in Massachusetts. Governor Flower addressed communications to legal officials and others in Albany and Kings County in regard to the Graves end outrages. - Vigorous measures have been taken to rid Chicago of criminals.

City and Suburban .- The General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the trial term in the suit of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage. ____ The Supreme Court, General Term, has ordered that Charles H. Gardner, former agent of the Parkhurst Society, be set liberty, reversing the verdict of the jury which convicted him of blackmail. = Men engaged for service on El Cid distrusted the Brazilian Government and would not join until their pay was guaranteed by Charles R. Flint & Serious charges were made by witnesses against J. R. Brockway in the Elmira Reformatory investigation. - The magnificent success of the Horse Show was continued. Stocks somewhat more active, but the increase in business was entirely in Reading. which fell over 2 per cent on free seiling, chiefly for the long account. Final changes were divided, but the declines were more important than the advances, and the closing was not strong, although at slight recoveries. Money on

The Weather - Forecast for to-day: Generally fair; decidedly colder by night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 44%.

Collector Kilbreth, in selecting the three deputies whose names were announced yesterday, showed not the smallest regard for the wishes or the feelings of the regular organization of his party in this State. It will be gall and wormwood to the Spappers to learn that the appointees were recommended by ex-Mayor e. Robert Grier Monroe, Edward M. Shepard and men of the Reform Club stamp.

The report comes by way of Madrid that Admiral Mello has proclaimed a grandson of the late Emperor Dom Pedro, the eldest son of Count d'Eu, Emperor of Brazil. Why would it not be in order now for President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to put forth all the powers of the United States to establish this young man securely on the throne which the enemies of the Brazilian Republic wish to set up?

No fault can be found with the disposition shown by Governor Flower in reference to ishment of the men who perpetrated election outrages in Gravesend. He District-Attorney Ridgway yesterday

Two decisions of exceptional importance were rendered by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. One of them sets aside the conviction of Gardner, the detective of Dr. Parkhurst's society who was found guilty of extortion in taking \$150 from the keeper of a disreputable house, the court holding that there was no extortion because the money was not obtained through fear. The other decision reverses the dismissal of the case of William R. Laidlaw, who alleged that Russell Sage used him as a shield to protect himself on the occasion of the memorable visit of Norcross, the dynamiter, to Mr. Sage's office, and sued for \$50,000 damages. This suit aroused great interest when it was brought to trial. New that the General Term says in effect that Laidlaw has a good case, Mr. Sage may perhaps think it a good time to arrange a compromise.

THE BIG HAWAIIAN BLUNDER.

It is evident that the Administration is greatly disturbed as to the results of the shocking blunder it has committed in dealing with Hawaii. This is seen plainly in the efforts it is making to manufacture public sentiment in support of its policy. Unable to manufacture such sentiment, it is now trying to create the impression that nobody cares anything about Hawaii anyhow. The President is said to be in receipt of great piles of approving correspondence, but this correspondence, like the Blount in military promotions might be added. report, is strictly withheld from public scrutiny. The Administration organs, perfectly conscious, if the President is not, that not one American in a thousand sustains Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham in the extreme and preposterous length to which they have gone, now seek to pooh-pooh the affair and to assure everybody that Hawaii is of no account, and that it makes little difference whether ignorance, licentious idolatry and despotism are set up there under monarchical forms by the armed marines of this Republic, or whether the rule of Christianity and progress is let alone. It is not easy, however, to persuade the public that it is not thinking when it knows it is, or that its opinion is one thing when it knows it is another. The American people are the kind that do their own reflecting and reach their own conclusions. Mr. Cleveland might have created a party against the proposition to annex Hawaii. There are two sides of that question, but there are not enough personal foes of General Harrison to add to Mr. Gresham to make a party in support of an act that convicts the American Nation of bad faith, that reverses a foreign policy more than half a century old, and that intervenes in a foreign country to put down flourishing republican institutions and to set up the rule of a dissolute and corrupt monarchy. Elsewhere we have printed the views on this

subject of two important religious weekly publications, "The Congregationalist" of Boston and "The Outlook." Theirs is the judgment, not of partisans, but of thoughtful, Christian men, who believe in Christian progress and who think it more important for the United States to uphold liberty and enlightenment wherever its influence extends than it is for one Administration to attempt to convict its predecessor of jingoism. "The Congregationalist" says that Mr. Cleveland is using "our National power and prestige to impose on decent people the authority they had overthrown of a victors, immoral, irresponsible woman, surrounded by knavish advisers, to the destruction of guarantees of protection to life, liberty and ossessions." He is doing that, and more, and the worst of it is that there is not only no justification of his policy, but no excuse for it. Looked at from any point of view, it is a crazy policy. If all that Secretary Gresham says is true, two wrongs do not make a right, and we cannot better our course in despoiling the Queen by despoiling other people. History is a thing that can't be unmade. But there is no reason to believe that Mr.

Gresham can furnish any proof that the Ha walian revolution was promoted or sustained by Minister Stevens and American troops until the revolutionists had become a Government. The revolution occurred last January. story has been told a thousand times, and in no version of it other than that which came from the corrupt clique who lost a corrupt living when the Oueen was dethroned has there been a whisper to the discredit of the American Minister. Against the evidence of this group are the statements of substantially all the intelligent, progressive, moral and responsible people of Honolulu. Mr. Gresham cannot break down their story by the false chatter of the Queen's party in the pay of a lottery gambler and a sugar speculator, whether he gets it straight from Spreckels and the lottery or reflected through Mr. Blount. It is idle to discuss the revolution anyhow. It succeeded. The Government it established has been in existence nearly a year, and for the greater part of that time has stood on its own feet physically and fluancially. Mr. Gresham calls it "alien." Very well, then it is American, and the American people will stand by it. They will not allow their Government at Washington to plot secret schemes for its overthrow, or to use any force, moral or physical, belonging to the American people to injure the Government of Hawaii without strong condemnation and prompt redress. Mr. Cleveland can make up his mind to it; he has made a colossal mistake. If he is wise he will acknowledge and correct it. The hope now is that it has not already resulted in havec and bloodshed.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

The disturbances on the Mexican border will involve the concentration of considerable force of the Regular Army for the prevention of viola tions of the neutrality laws. Police duty of this kind, while less exciting than Indian campaigning, is equally ardnous. For months it will be the RIo Grande for long distances on each side of El Paso. It is a service which requires unrehardship. The bulk of the American Army is constantly employed in active military operations, either on the Mexican border or on the edges of Indian reservations. Nothing could be further from the truth than the popular assumption that army service in the West is a vain pretence, and that an expensive military establishment is maintained without adequate returns in labors performed and dangers incurred. There is no military force in Europe which does anything like as much hard work as the efficient and faithful American Army. The West Point graduate, who is assigned to his first duty in a Western garrison, enters upon a career that may not be brilliant, but will inevitably be laborious.

The service is in fact so arduous, especially

that he must fully empower the counsel as an immense amount of unnecessary paper selected by him (the Governor) as Assistant | work and red tape is added to garrison and District-Attorneys, even if two of the regular field duty, that it is not strange that faintassistants had to resign to make room for them. hearted and indolent officers are sometimes in-Attorney-General Rosendale is to visit Brooklyn | clined to shirk active duty. This can be done to-day in order to see that everything in con- whenever political influence is available for nection with the appointments is properly ar- securing special details for light work. One of ranged. Ex-Judge Reynolds has declined to the best-known regiments in the Army is the serve, but Mr. Shepard has accepted the ap- 1st Cavalry, of which nearly all the officers pointment on condition that he shall not be have been constantly employed in active serhampered in any way in the contemplated vice from the British to the Mexican border. One of them, however, Captain Tutherly, has recently secured from the Cleveland Administration through political influence an appointment in the University of Vermont. A single detail would excite no comment, but the records show that nearly one-half of his time since he entered the Army has been occupied in special service of this kind, while his companions have been with their regiment and enduring all the hardships of a soldier's life in garrison duty and in Indian campaigning. There are a few officers who invariably take advantage of political "pulls" in order to escape the heat and burden of the day.

It is undoubtedly true that promotions in the Army, instead of being regulated by the length of service and unremitting fidelity in the discharge of duty, are influenced almost wholly by political considerations. We may refer, for example, to one of the recent appointments under the Cleveland Administration; that of Captain Hall, of the 5th Cavalry, who has been promoted to the position of assistant adjutant general with the rank of major. He is a gallant soldier, but there are two hundred other officers who have been as long in the service as he has been and have equally merited promotion. Why was he preferred? For no other reason in the world than political influence, He is the son-in-law of one of the Democratic Senators from Kentucky, and has received his promotion in consequence of that relationship. Many similar illustrations of political patronage

There is, in fact, so much favoritism in the Army that hard-working, trustworthy officers cannot be blamed for being discontented at times with their profession. When promotions and agreeable details for duty in colleges fall to those who can draw the longest bow in Washington, the morale of the Army is seriously impaired. Every incentive is offered to political wire-pulling. Honest and arduous service in the Western posts is unrecognized and unrewarded. There is altogether too much politics in the administration of the Army.

" DEMOCRATS FROM PRINCIPLE."

"We are Democrats from principle, and we do not expect to suffer in the house of our friends," It was Mr. Bush, president of the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company and the Clifton Iron Works of Alabama, who said this in an address to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee on Thursday. He appeared as the representative of the coal and iron industries of Alabama in opposition to free coal and iron, and was accompanied by a number of capitalists who are interested in the development of these industries in Alabama and Tennessee, where they have embarked about \$125,000,000 in mining and manufacturing enterprises. Under the operation of the protective duties which the Democratic National Convention denounced as "a fraud, a robbery of the majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," these enterprises have been very successful. They have not only brought handsome returns to their projectors but have furnished employment to large num bers of persons, who have been enabled thereby to maintain themselves and their families in comfortable independence. They have besides gridironed with railroads the sections where they are located, and developed their resources until Alabama now produces annually 1,000,000 tons of pig iron and 5,000,000 tons of coal. In that State alone the coal and iron interests furnish employment to 70,000 men and support one-fifth of the entire population of the State. All this was due. Mr. Bush and his associates said, to the protection of iron ore and coal by the tariff.

"Democrats from principle" they said they were; and they did not expect to suffer in the house of their friends. They had consequently come up from Alabama to ask their "friends now in control of all branches of the National Government not to strike down deliberately the successful business enterprises they had built up; not to shut off the production of coal and iron in Alabama; not to close up the business of the railroads in the State; not to destroy \$125,000,000 of invested capital; not to turn 70,000 men out of employment; not to deprive one-fifth of the entire population of the State of the means of subsistence. They are quite certain that this will be the result of putting coal and iron on the free list, as it is now un derstood the Ways and Means Committee pro pose to do. So they make this appeal to a Dem peratic Congress, as "Democrats from principle," begging that they shall not be made to suffer in the house of their friends. They ask that protective duties on coal and iron be conthreed to save them from ruin and their enter prises from disaster. They prefer their request to a committee whose chairman presided over the National Convention which solemnly prononneed protective duties unconstitutional. fraud and a robbery of the majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. That is to say, they calmly ask Mr. Wilson and his committee and a Democratic Congress o continue to violate the Constitution, perpetuate a fraud, and go on robbing a majority of the American people for their benefit.

The same day a delegation of farmers and gardeners from Virginia appeared before the committee to protest against any reduction of existing duties upon potatoes and other farm products. About 1,000,000 barrels of potatoes are annually raised in the Norfolk district of Virginia, besides millions of dollars' worth of other farm and garden products, all of which are shipped to Northern markets. Without a protective duty the Virginia potatoes would Nova Scotia coming in ballast and paying little or no freight, and the effect would be disastrons to the farming interest of Virginia. They consequently ask that a Democratic Congress should violate the Constitution in order that the Virginia farmers may continue to defraud necessary for many troops of cavalry to guard their customers and rob a majority of the American people to enrich themselves. They, too, are no doubt "Democrats from principle," mitting vigilance, and is attended with much and do not expect to suffer in the house of their friends.

The question naturally arises in such circum stances. What precisely is a "Democrat from principle"? Does Mr. Bush or any other of farmers know? What did they think they were voting for a year ago? If the Chicago Convention affirmed distinctly any one principle it was that Protection was unconstitutional, a fraud and robbery. It voted separately upon it and established it after discussion, with deliberation and without reservation, as "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party." And now these "Democrats from principle," finding that interest conflicts with principle, are asking that the fundamen'al principle be absolutely disregarded and overturned. Why would it not

some of these "Democrats from principle" what the particular principle was that they voted for when they brought the present Congress into being?

NONE TOO BLIND TO SEE ONE THING, After a vigorous and thorough discussion of the Van Alen appointment the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League has unanimously adopted a resolution carnestly remonstrating "against the bestowal by the President of high offices of State in return for the contribution of large campaign funds." The reasons given are sufficient and plainly stated. Such appointments are described "as a disregard of the trust conferred upon the Chief Executive, as a violation of the professions upon which the present Administration came into power, and as an example which, if followed, must lead to the destruction of all free institutions." And the League, through its Executive Committee, "profoundly regrets" that the President has departed from the rule of henor and propriety which ought to govern his appointments.

It cannot be supposed that the President will pay much attention to this resolution. It is true that he was elected in 1884, and again in 1892, upon distinct and emphatic pledges of devotion to high principle as respects the Civil Service. It is true also that until lately many of his supporters have tried hard to believe that he was sincere in his professions, notwithstanding the fact that he was a bold and vigorous exponent of the spoils system throughout his first term, and that since he returned to office he has apparently been solicitous to surpass his former record. But long experience, it may be safely assumed, has rendered him impervious to criticisms and complaints on this score. It is, nevertheless, a matter of interest that the Civil Service Reform League is moved to declare with unusual emphasisists understanding of the President's offences and to condemn them in plain language. This action puts the League into harmony with the universal sentiment of the country on this subject, and thereby increases its good repute and may enhance its usefulness.

It is a notable fact that in all the comments upon the appointment of Mr. Van Alen to the Italian mission not a suggestion can be found of any other theory than that it was made in return for his contribution of \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund last year, Mr. Whitney's elaborate exposition of what he desired the general understanding to be on the subject did not change the opinion of a single individual. It was known before the appearance of that singular document that the appointment of Mr. Van Alen was the completion of a bargain, and that conviction has not since been modified in the slightest degree. The expectation has been expressed by some persons and journals that Mr. Van Alen would prove competent for his duties, but that is the only consolation which any one has offered. It is interesting and encouraging to note that the Civil Service Reform League does not so much as suggest a possibility that his appointment was made for any other cause than his huge subscription in aid of Mr. Cleveland's canvass. This is a striking ratification, coming from such

a source, of the universal judgment. It is to be regretted, honorable and commend able as the declaration of the League through its Executive Committee is, that it does not contain a sentence of scorn for the President who on the eve of his election pronounced a resounding condemnation of those who in political campaigns give and use great sums of money for the benefit of their candidates, knowing at the time that Mr. Van Alen had made an enormous contribution of cash to his cause, in full assurance that he would be duly rewarded with an office commensurate with his prodigality. That exhibition of solemn hypocrisy was as discreditable to Mr. Cleveland as anything in his odious by his performance of the contract made in his name, against the dictates of honor and decency, the protest of faithful friends and the opposition of the whole American people. And yet in one way this appointment has been useful. It has finally and completely unmasked a pretender, revealing him to all who are not wilfully blind as one who is solicitous to appear a totally different man from his genuine celf, whenever he deems it probable that such a disguise may promote his personal advantage.

WHAT AN INCOME TAX WOULD YIELD. During the War there was imposed a tax of to 10 per cent on all incomes exceding \$600 a year, which yielded over \$60,000,000. Now it is supposed that a tax of only 2 per cent on incomes over \$3,500 a year will yield nearly as much. A little examination shows that this expectation is likely to be disappointed. Thirty years ago the people were doing business in a greatly inflated currency, so that \$3 had not then the purchasing power \$2 has now, even in buying gold, and in buying commodities currency had little more than half its present purchasing power. On the same basis of business transacted an income of \$10,000 then was worth searcely more than \$5,000 now. The country has grown in population and in wealth; the population was then little more than half what it is now, and the wealth of the country has increased still more. But the income from in vested wealth is relatively less, because 6 per cent leterest was quite as common as 3 per cent is now. The rate of interest fairly indicates the general returns from wealth employed in reproduction or from money loaned. If \$70, 000,000,000 of property now returns an average of 3 per cent, or \$2,100,000,000 yearly, for rough comparison it must be estimated that \$30,000,-000,000 returned an average of 6 per cent thirty years ago, or about \$1,800,000,000.

The income tax in 1866 was paid by 460,170 persons, of whom 190,189 had less than \$1,000 income, and 162,513 persons had only \$1,000 to \$5,000 income. These figures would imply that not more than 100,000 persons then had incomes come in competition with importations from exceeding the \$3,500 yearly now proposed, or not more than one in three hundred of the population. The 31,000 persons then having incomes over \$5,000 each, considering the difference in value of currency, would represent not more than a like number of persons having in comes over \$2,500 each in excess of the old \$600 exemption. But the increase in population and wealth has doubtless enlarged the number. In 1867 the exemption had been raised to \$1,000 and the number of persons paying income tax was but half as large, and only 105,166 persons had incomes over \$3,000 each.

The problem is really this, whether a small number of persons, perhaps one in five hundred the Alabama delegates know? Do the Virginia of the population, can be made to pay a large part of the taxes for all the rest of the people. It is not probable that the proportion of entire incomes in the country coming to persons having incomes exceeding \$3,500 yearly is greater than it was just after the War. But at that time, if the aggregate wealth was \$30,000,000,-000, and the average return in business or it industry 6 per cent, the yearly gain was about \$1,800,000,000, and yet the official returns showed that only about \$600,000,000 went to persons having over \$3,100 each yearly, or about a third of the whole. In these days, with a sup-

be in order for Chairman Wilson to inquire of posed yearly return of \$2,100,000,000 at an average of 3 per cent, if a third should belong to the class having incomes exceeding \$3,500 each, the amount would be about \$700,000,000. A tax of 2 per cent on that amount would yield only \$14,000,000, not much more than enough to maintain the army of new officials which would

be required to collect such a tax. Without straining the argument, it may easily seen that there is much room to doubt whether such a tax as the one proposed would yield enough to make it fairly profitable. If the party in power were to propose such taxes as were enforced during and immediately after the War, they would need for their justification a like imperative necessity. But when it is considered that the country already raises the revenue required, through officials already in the service, and in the main by compelling foreigners who sell in this market to contribute to the Treasury, it is tolerably obvious that the substitution of an income tax will naturally be preferred only by Democratic Free Traders.

The propriety of using the slipper for spanking purposes in the discipline of refractory children was discussed at a recent conference in this city without reaching a definite conclusion. There seems to be a general tendency just now to the use of what the large dealers call "foot-wear" for disciplinary purposes. The reason for it, we presume, is that it is always handy. The people of this State, for instance, recently administered discipline with a number thirteen boot because it was so accessible, available and uplifting.-

We have it on the highest authority that "the torse is a vain thing for safety," but, nevertheless, the fact is worth recording that there has not been a single accident at the Madison Square Garden this week.

"There is no public interest in the Hawalian affair," says "The New-York World," Well, at least there is public interest in the question whether the American Government is acting in bad faith toward a friendly government, whether it has sent out an American Minister to bear a letter of credit in one hand and a menace in the other, whether American arms are to be used to upset a progressive and enlightened government and to uphold an ignorant and depraved one, and whether the Stars and Stripes are to head a column in defence of a preposterous monarchy as against a rational republic. These questions are interesting, any-

Governor McKinley deserves all the rest and recreation which a vacation in New-York can give him. He has worked hard and long for the promotion of the common welfare, not primarily for his own advancement, and the metropolis offers him a hearty welcome.

The Civil Service Reform League has adopted a frank and vigorous resolution condemning President Cleveland for giving the Italian Embassy to Mr. Van Alen in return for \$50,000 contributed to the Democratic Campaign Committee to buy votes with. This is very well, so far as it goes, but Mr. Cleveland also turned out of that the United States has ever had in a foreign country and gave his place to another man, and for a similar reason. He has made ducks and drakes of the consular service by turning out most of its experienced and competent men, and by sending out a lot of inexperienced and unfit people in acknowledged payment of campaign services. He is now endeavoring to be down the Civil Service barriers that President Harrison erected around the Indian service. The reformers have not done their whole duty by a long shot. They are much too tender of Mr. Cleveland. And many people who remember the ridiculous stream of oil and molasses in which Mr. Carl Schurz almost drowned the President at a public dinner just after he was elected, and who observed that Mr. Schurz oc cupied the chair at the recent meeting of the reformers, will be apt to find an explanation of this tenderness in the general rule that men career. It has been rendered conspicuous and hate to acknowledge it when they have made geese of themselves.

> If all that Blount learned in his "paramount capacity in Hawaii supports the position taken by Secretary Gresham, what earthly reason is there for keeping the Commissioner's report so securely under lock and key?

Notwithstanding the great drain upon the revenue entailed by military and naval expenditure. Austria is able to show a surplus in the annual budget just published of more than 29,000, 600 florins, while in Hungary the surplus amounts to 30,000,000 florins. This is a state of affairs that must certainly be viewed with jealous eyes by the German Government, and especially by Austria's Italian ally, now groaning under a burden of taxation far too onerous for the resources of the people, and rendered necessary by the enormous cost of maintaining an army of a size altogether out of proportion to nationa

If the President adheres to his policy of using the members of his Cabinet to test public opinion, the maxim that "few die and none resign" may have to be withdrawn for repairs.

It ought to be reasonably safe Grover Cleveland and Walter Q. (roots.—(New-York World.

Yes, that ought to be reasonably safe. But still, what are we to think? It ought to be safe to assume that they would have a better motive for a public act than that of pique, jealousy or personal animosity toward a previous Administration. And yet, what are we to think? It ought to be safe to assume that they wouldn't sell high diplomatic offices in payment of campaign subscriptions. And yet, that is what they did. There is one thing that is safe to assume-the people are not fools, and they will require much more than Mr. Gresham's word for it before they believe that Minister Stevens has lied and that President Harrison was the dupe of his deceit.

District-Attorney Nicoll has just six weeks in which to confirm and enhance the public estimate of his loyalty to duty, or to throw away the enviable reputation which he has won for courage and honorable zeal. And it would be an insult to Mr. Nicoll's intelligence to suppose that any one comprehends this fact more fully than he does.

The cold wave which came upon all of us a couple of days ago struck the Democratic party just one week earlier than it did any one else.

All reputable citizens are agreed that the Gravesend scoundrels ought to be punished. but the best way to go about the business does not seem to have been found out yet. proverb about a multitude of cooks spoiling the broth should be kept in mind by those most interested.

The experiments to determine the practicatility of using electricity on the canals have been long postponed, but it is now promised that the trial will be made to-day. course such an experiment will be regarded with a large degree of interest. To the ordinary observer it would seem that electricity was well adapted to the propulsion of canal-boats, and if it is cheaper to use electricity than horses on street railroads, it would appear to follow that it would be cheaper than mule power on the canals. There are reports that some of the beatmen object to the innovation; if they do, it must be because of their insufficient knowledge of the

subject. If the business of the canals can be carried on more cheaply and more expeditiously by the use of this agent, the improvement ought to be welcomed by all concerned. except possibly the boys who lead a lazy life on the towpath.

PERSONAL.

While he was in Philadelphia this week, where gave readings from his stories, the Rev. Edward he gave readings from his solves, the present Hale paid a long visit of inspection to the Drexel Institute. He went through all the departments of instruction, and showed a lively interest in them all, after which he met a great body of the students in the auditorium and made an address.

Few things are too ineignificant to engage the ttention of the German Emperor. He decided that the gavotte lancier should be know in the future as the court-dance in his capital, rather than the "quadrille a la cour." which has long had that distinction. The revival of this Empire dance is due to the petition of the Association of German Dancing Masters.

The youngest drummer boy is claimed by Chicago in the person of Phil Sheridan Catlin, eight years old. He marched in the parade at the funeral of Mayor Harrison, and performed the duties of His great-great-grandfather served in a Connecticut battery during the Revolution; his great-grandfather went from New-York State to the Mexican War, and his grandfather and father both served in the Civil War, the father enlisting at the age of twelve as a drummer boy in a Wisconsin regiment. drummer during the entire course of the proces August Strin iberg, the Scandinavian author, has

decided to give up his northern home and take up his permanent residence in Berlin. He went to Vienna a few weeks ago to superintend the production of one of his plays. Copies of his work, "The Confession of a Fool," were seized recently by the Berlin police, as the book was displeasing to the censor, Ibsen suffered in the same way in the German capital a few years ago, although his plays are now great attractions in the Berlin theatres. Ex-Mayor Thomas, of Portland, Me., celebrated

his ninetieth birthday last week. He is still hale and vigorous, and attends actively to his duties as president of the Canal National Bank, Genera Henry G. Thomas, United States Army, and William W. Thomas, ir., United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, are his sons.

The Emperor of China, European papers say, became slightly iil recently, and summoned four memhers of the Imperial Academy for Physicians to his bedside. Their diagnosis and treatment were so displeasing to His Majesty that he decided to cut their salaries from the civil list for a year.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

FIRST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The public rehearsal for the first concert at the Music Hall yesterday afternoon gave a convincing demonstration that the fifty-second season of the f hilharmonic Society will be auspiciously opened this evening. The programme contains nothing

new except the instrumental dress to four compositions by Bach, provided by Mr. Seidl, but the music is all such as has long held its own in the admiration of the cultivated world, and artistic heights were reached in the preliminary performance yesterday that enabled the listeners to drink in copious and invigorating draughts of encyment. The list was thus made up: First came Schumann's "Rhenish" symphony; next the sweeping and entirely noble air, "Divinites du Styx, from Gluck's "Alceste," sung by Mme. Ma terna; next the set of Bach pieces, put together as a divertimento for orchestra by Mr. Seidl; finally the death march and finale from Wagner's "Die Goetterdaemmerung," in which the music as-signed to Bruennhilde was sung by Mme. Materna. It was in the last number that the peroffice one of the best Secretaries of Legation | fermers, under the direction of Mr. Seidi, accomplished a feat which approached the marvellous, With the symphony it was not difficult to find fault. The performance seemed to betray a want of sympathy. It was free from eccentricities of interpretation, but it lacked expressiveness and emotional warmth. This shortcoming also manifested itself in the air from "Alceste," scarcely a wise choice for Mme. Materna in the present condition of her voice. As a rule the singers who attempt it rely for effect upon volume of tone in the opening period of the address to the Stygian divinities, and yesterday Mme. Materna followed their example. As a matter of fact, however, sincerity of expression and truthfulness of declamation are worth more, a hundred times, than mere dynamic intensity in this case a well as every other one of truly dramatic music. How well Mme. Materna knows this truth she took occasion to demonstrate in the Wage nerian scene. Here she glowed with a noble fervor, and, carried along by the lava streams that rolled down from the orchestral mountain at the impassioned bidding of Mr. Seidl, she sang like one

Were press and public more given to discussion of artistic problems in New-York we might expect a lively pen battle to follow the performance of Mr. Seidl's transcriptions of the Bach pieces. That the distinguished conductor is no respecter of traditions has long been known. No musician before the public at the present time is more willing to let to-day speak its thoughts resolutely, regardless of the utterances of yesterday or the possible procla-mations of to-morrow. A radical of the extreme type, it was not to have been expected of him that would undertake the orchestration of Bachian music in a spirit of historical conservatism or esthetic timidity. Neither has he. If it be proof of reverence for the old master to proclaim thoughts with all the glowing eloquence made possible by the modern art of orchestration, then Mr. Seidl must be a devotee of deepest piety. The Divertimento is not a transcribed Clavier piece, as its name might imply, but a series of four indepen-dent compositions brought together and provided with an orchestral garb. The first of the pieces to which Mr. Seldl has applied the term Sinfonia in its archaic sense is taken from the overture of the orchestral suite in C major; the second, which calls "Prelude to a Requiem," is the prelude the A minor fugue for organ, which has been in the repertory of the concert pianists for several decades in a transcribed form; the third is the air from the orchestral suite in F major; the fourth is the prelude and fugue in D major from the "Well Tempered Clavichord." All of these pieces, but especially the second, Mr. Seidl has set for the full modern orchestra, not disclaining the tomtom and triangle in the prelude. His command of instrumental colors is shown to be masterful, and through their application the pieces have acquired a new and singular interest. The characteristic, polyphonic style of Bach is frequently concealed by the added voices, and, as has already been intimated, the arrangements would create a decided stir among the purists of Germany if they were performed, let us say, at Lelpsic. The editors of the Bach Gesell-schaft, who were outraged by the additional accompaniments of the conservative Franz, would surely not be content with any punishment more lenient than crucifixion for Mr. Seidl. But it is interesting sometimes to speculate what Bach would have done had he thought as he did and what he did, but used the means of expression which belong to to-day. The Divertimento is such a speculation in the concrete. from the orchestral suite in F major; the fourth is

NEW PLAY AT THE LYCEUM.

The new play to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday night, called "An American Duchess," is based upon a French piece, produced about two years ago in Paris, It was Henry Lavedan, and called "Prince d'Aurec." was intended as a satire upon the old French nobility, and especially upon their helplessness when poverty impends. In the character of wealthy parvenu, the author introduced a type of the nouveau riche, who, by means of wealth, intend to fasten themselves upon the nobility. and thus obtain social recognition. It was known that the wealthy parvenu, called "Baron Horn," was intended to denote the humanitarian Israelite, Baron Hirsch. The French play depicted the family of a Prince, in peculiar social environments. The wife borrowed money from the socially ambitious Baroa. The Prince also borrowed from that person. Both were placed under financial obligations to a man whom, socially, they could hardly recognize, but who was willing to loan his money to secure entrance into high society. These elements have been modified for the Lyceum Theatre by Mr. W. C. Fitch. The nationality of the Baron has been changed; the character of the wife modified; and a motive has been given to make the plot reasonable. Mr. Fitch has placed the scene in England, introduced light scenes and American characters, and endeavored to make a pleasant entertainment. The parts have been cast as follows: obligations to a man whom, socially, they could

The Duke of Hold enose
Lo d Atserly W. J. Lexicy
Lord Danby Fritz Wildans
I are n Pail ha Eugena Ormonde
Mr. Henry B. Jameson Charles Wal of
Mr. Gerdon Ellis E. J. Pateliffe
Mr. Burrows W. Whittlesey
Ev.ns
Control of the contro
Metell
Pa ker Etn et T ricton
Thomes
Footman A. Dunton
Peatrice, Duckess of Holdernes Georgia Cayvan
D wares Du he s of Held tuess Mrs. Whiffen
Lady Sylvia
Miss Mand B. Jameson Besile fyren
In the Payane (Act II).
Marguls of Putney Frances Neilson
Count Malmsbury Viarent Ayre
Hor. Gore Homes Don Von Neumayer
County s of Malmsbury Miss Cro g t n
Truck Timerun J